

"Cross" Envelope Purse

Duplex style. Two purses in one. Shown open and closed. One is made of black morocco leather, purple or grey lining; other (which slips inside) of watered silk to match lining. Each purse may be carried separately if desired. Fitted with small silk change purse and mirror. Size eight inches long.

Specialty price.....**\$6.75**

Formerly \$14.00

"Cross" Kit Bag

This well made and roomy bag will hold sufficient apparel for long trips. Tan or black cowhide leather, cloth lining, brass mountings. Sizes: 18, 20, 22, 24 inches.

Specialty price.....**\$23, \$25, \$27, \$29**

Formerly \$31, \$34, \$37, \$40

"Cross" Tie Case

Convenient model for traveling. Closes flat. Straps holding ties in place and free from creasing. Ties hang over gilt metal bar when case is open. Colored morocco leather, silk lining. Size 12x8 1/2 inches folded. Specialty price for week ending Sept. 16th.....**\$8.50**

Tan English pleasin. Water.....**\$10.50**

Formerly \$10, \$12

"Cross" Suit Case

A strong and light weight case. Made of black morocco leather, tan leather lining on edge. Satin lining. Long elastic pocket in cover, and two small pockets at sides. Size 22 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches. Specialty price.....**\$9.00**

Formerly \$15.00

As above made with removable tray, allowing ample room underneath. Size 22 1/2 x 16 inches. Specialty price.....**\$12.00**

Formerly \$17.00

"Cross" Chair Lamp

An adjustable lamp, suitable for reading, sewing or card playing. Gilt and tobacco brown finish metal. Handsomely decorated parchment shade. Lamp measures 21 inches high over all. Unusual value.....**\$18.00**

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Dealers Throughout the World

Turk Victory Alarms Allied Chancellories

Attack on Constantinople Is Feared; Kemal's Soldiers Are Flushed With Success at Easy Capture of Smyrna

Entry Into City Orderly

British Warn Turkish Chief Capital Will Be Defended; French Reinforce Garrison

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, Sept. 11.—European diplomats will soon face the difficult problem of settling the Greco-Turkish war in the Near East, and the press of the various countries reflects the entirely different points of view held by the powers. England has been frankly alarmed at the victorious advance of the Turks, while Italy has rejoiced to see the Greeks retreating.

On the other hand it may be said that France knew about the Turkish advance long ago and expected the victory, as the Turks are equipped with French military material. As France always espoused the Turkish cause—a policy which proved necessary due to her vast Mussulman colonies in Africa—she considered it wise to aid the Ankara troops, for their defeat might have caused trouble among her own colonies. In view of this, when the French troops withdrew from Cilicia they "forgot" huge stocks of war material, including large stocks of ammunition, which the Ankara government appropriated after the French departure.

Even French Worried

But now even the French are worried over the threatened Turkish seizure of Constantinople. The foreign office announced to-day that France would insist on the liberty of the straits and even the internationalization of the Bosphorus. The French are willing to permit the Greek fleet to remain in the Turkish capital since this was always expected.

When Kemal Pasha first started his movement for liberation of the Anatolian soil he clearly stated he would turn over conquered territory to the Sultan. The present plan, however, of ousting all foreign troops from Constantinople meets with strong opposition here and will be the basis of the Franco-British understanding concerning the Near East as it is the only point on which they agree.

Turk Assault Feared

If the Turks accept a unanimous European decision there will be peace, but it would now appear that an assault victory having gone to their heads, they may assault the capital with their full forces. The Allies are not in a position to prevent this, for its defeat would mean the end of the Turkish and France realizes she could not attack the Turks without risking an uprising in northern Africa.

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Sept. 11.—Great Britain's position in the Near East situation is extremely delicate because, while the press and public are unanimously opposed to any further military operations, any serious threat to Constantinople, Thracian or Mesopotamian by the Kemalists would not be tolerated by the government. It is understood here that the Allied commissioners in the capital to-day forwarded a note to Mustafa Kemal warning him that they would unite in defending that city.

City Can Be Held

Military experts believe that in view of heavy reinforcements recently sent from France, the garrison would be sufficient to hold the city. It was also said officially here that the British warships would act if the Turks moved on Thracian. France, it is felt, backed up this, since the Little Entente—France's proteges—and even Bulgaria, solidly oppose any restoration of the Turkish power in Europe.

Official quarters here are seriously alarmed over the prospect that the Turks, flushed with victory, will go on to excesses. Attacks on foreign residences in Constantinople can be overlooked, but any menace to Britain's position in Asia Minor or India would be a signal for action. For the moment the plight of Greece is overshadowed by the Kemal threat on the balance of power in the Near East. "The Evening Standard" states this evening that "military and naval preparations were made some days ago for contingencies arising from the Greek debacle" and hints that the British forces have been heavily reinforced.

League Sends Notes

Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The Council of the League of Nations to-day declined any direct intervention in Greco-Turkish affairs and notified the Kemal authorities that their note addressed to the league on the subject of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Greeks had been transmitted to the various governments represented in the Council.

Both the Turks and the Council's correspondence was forwarded to the committee of the Red Cross.

The council passed on its opinion that, assuming the Turkish charges are true, the Kemalists are not obliged on their part to break the rules of civilized warfare. Such mild advice, it was agreed here to-day, was not likely to prevent the Turks from taking a terrible revenge on the Greeks remaining in Asia Minor and the governments represented in the league council were powerless to prevent this, whereas the supreme council could frame a reply exerting considerable moral pressure on the Kemalists.

The Earl of Balfour, British representative on the supreme council, in a brief statement to-night said that the Greco-Turkish situation was one the governments could regulate, but not the league. He did not comment on the fact that the governments chiefly England and France, had persistently failed for many months to bring about peace in the Near East and that the present situation was the result.

Venizelos Speaks

PARIS, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The abdication of King Constantine and the resignation of the Triantafyllidis Cabinet are the two uncompromising conditions on which Eleutherios Venizelos will agree to return to Greece, it was declared to-day at the former Greek Premier's headquarters in Paris. It is insisted that a popular demand, interpreted by a plebiscite of the people, must take place before Venizelos will be content that he is the people's choice as leader of the government.

Friends of the Venizelos regime, who were forced to depart from Greece after Constantine's reascension, are gathering in Paris from various summer resorts, where they have been spending their enforced vacations. Many of them,

Venizelos Hopes to Make Greek Nation Like U.S.

PARIS, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—"It is my ambition to make Greece an America in Europe," said former Premier Venizelos, as his lieutenants left St. Moritz, Switzerland, to fight for his return to Athens.

"I have seen America, and have been amazed to observe how a free people with free institutions can work out their own salvation. For a few months I had the United States of Greece in my hands, only to have them wrested away by European politics. Perhaps our next attempt will be crowned with better success."

who have just left M. Venizelos at Saint Moritz-Engadine, Switzerland, are organizing a meeting to be held here next Thursday, when Venizelos will be present. He is leaving Switzerland tomorrow night.

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Turk Army Closing In on Dardanelles

(Continued from page one)

orderly, and all strategic points in the city were occupied by the Turkish army. Kemal Pasha informed the chief of the Allied naval detachment that there would be no violence and that patrols would guard against looters.

Kemal was given an ovation by hundreds of thousands of people as he entered the city. He delivered a long speech, in which he urged all his compatriots to refrain from excesses.

The demonstrations organized in his honor excited in brilliant those at the landing of the Greeks in Smyrna. Every available piece of red cloth had been used to decorate the shop windows and carriages. Big crowds paraded, carrying photographs of Kemal, some of them life-size.

May Make Konia Capital

Mustapha Abdul Halik, former Vali of Konia, has been appointed Governor General of Smyrna, and Nureddine Pasha military commander. Mustapha is credited with having said that Turkey in Asia having been re-established in its entirety, the Nationalist capital would be transferred to Konia, which is an important railway station.

A serious food shortage is feared, as the Greek government before evacuation informed the relief organizations that it could do nothing to augment the supplies. Refugees, the number of whom is estimated at 150,000 are here, having trailed in for days afoot, on donkeys and in carts, some crazed by famine. Only those provided with money have been able to escape, obtaining passage at extortionate rates to the Ionian and other Greek islands.

The Kemal commander, General Selah Eddin Bey, complained that the Greeks had committed wholesale devastation throughout the country, and said his men were showing that they could make war in a civilized manner. Entry of the first cavalry regiment, under Mursel Pasha, was received with enthusiasm. This commander's first act was to take steps to prevent further firing of revolver shots and exploding of bombs by the enthusiastic Turkish residents of Smyrna.

Refugees Crowd Boats.

The evacuation of the Greek army was begun last Friday. When the sound of the firing outside became audible in the town, the population became excited, fearing pillage, and carried all possessions to the quays in the hope of getting transportation of some kind. The small craft in the harbor did a rushing business, carrying people to take up their new homes on the coast.

The Greek commander in chief moved his headquarters to the island of Rhodes, and directed the evacuation of the 100,000 men. All the Greek naval forces left Smyrna Saturday morning. The Greek clergy, including Bishop Chrysanthos, were among the fugitives on the ships.

It was reported before the Greeks left that General Dousmanis and Hadjinikola had disappeared, and fears were expressed that they had either been taken prisoner or killed in the course of the fighting around Karinja-Dagh.

Reports from the interior declared the Greeks burned many villages before rushing into Smyrna, large fires occurring every day in the hinterland.

Before the Turks arrived telegrams were exchanged between the Allied consuls and Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The consular message said:

"The Allied consuls in Smyrna, in order to preserve the town from destruction, propose to meet at the nearest post fully accredited Turkish delegates in order to discuss the peaceful handing over of the town to the Turkish army."

Mustapha Kemal's reply was: "We received your wireless communication. Send your delegates to Cassaba, by way of Smyrna-Trochoudi-Cassaba, in order to prevent incidents by white flags on your automobiles."

Ex-Dry Agent Dies After A Quarrel With His Cousin

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 11.—"Mysterious Charles" Scandals, a former general prohibition agent, died to-day in a hospital from wounds said to have been received Saturday night at the hands of his cousin, Charles Pappas. The shooting followed an argument over Pappas's demand for pay for driving Scandals's car. Pappas is held without bail in the county jail at Freehold.

Pappas confessed to the shooting, the police said, but declared it was in self-defense, declaring that "Mysterious Charles" advanced toward him with an iron bar.

Berlin Renews Plea for Time On Reparations

Tenon Delegates Return to Paris Hoping Commission Will Act to Modify the Attitude of Belgium

Mark is 1,600 for Dollar

Wirth Says Refusal of Extension Injures All Europe as Well as Germany

By Joseph Shaplen
Special Cable to The Tribune
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BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Anticipating action by the Reparations Commission on the German-Belgian disagreement on guarantees for reparation payments the German delegates, Dr. Fischer and Herr Bergmann, returned to Paris to-day to hold themselves in readiness to appear before the commission. Hope is still entertained, however, that Belgium will agree to renew efforts to reach a direct understanding with Germany. Meanwhile the mark, reacting to the failure in negotiations, took another drop to-day, going to 1,600 to the dollar.

Chancellor Wirth, in an interview on the reparation situation to-day, said:

"We have offered Belgium a business-like proposition which is in full harmony with the decision of the Reparations Commission. If purely business motives had prevailed in Germany, an agreement would have been reached which would have meant immediate improvement in the economic situation and a clearing up of the political situation. The mark could have been stabilized for a few months while Germany would be enabled to make the necessary preparations for a hard winter."

Wirth Deplores Delay

"Unfortunately all this is now doubtful because of the stand taken by the Belgian government in refusing to grant us an extension of payment on our proposed treasury bonds. I do not wish to criticize the stand of the Belgian government, but I deplore it because it serves neither our interests or the interests of Europe. I cannot believe the Reparations Commission will disapprove our proposal. We cannot afford to lose time, for each day's delay merely means a further aggravation of Germany's economic and financial situation."

"We are anxious for a quick solution of this whole problem, but we cannot accept conditions impossible to fulfill, which hinder rather than promote the final tranquilization of Europe."

That an understanding between Belgium and Germany eventually will be reached appears probable, for all three Belgian delegates who conferred with German officials departed from Berlin with an earnest desire to obtain such modification of their instructions as would enable them to return and complete the deal. Before this is possible, however, the Belgians will probably have to go through the red tape of returning to the Reparations Commission and obtain its consent to a modification of the original plan for German payments for the remainder of this year.

British Aid Only Recourse

PARIS, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—Germany apparently faces the possibility of being declared in voluntary default unless she meets the Reparations Commission's terms for guaranteeing the six-monthly notes to be given to Belgium, or unless British banks, as is deemed possible, come to the rescue and arrange to handle the August and September notes. This might delay until the end of the month the delivery of the notes, which could arrange for similar guarantees for their later notes.

M. Bemelmans, Belgian member of the commission, came to Paris hurriedly to-day after having been summoned by the Belgian Cabinet and immediately went into conference with the other members of the Reparations Commission, including Sir John Bradbury, the British representative.

There was little optimism in reparations circles to-night, but some of those in close touch with the situation advanced the belief that Germany might, as she previously has done, give in when she finds it necessary for her to do so. This seemed to receive some strength from the news from Berlin that Under-Secretary Fischer and Bergmann already were on their way to Paris.

Poincare Resists Extension

Premier Poincare is known to have grown firmer in his attitude recently, and he is unwilling to tolerate any extension of the maturity of the German note beyond six months. In Reparation Commission circles, however, there still is hope that Germany may accept the terms proposed.

The Reparation Commission, however, in any case will not consider the matter immediately, as Belgium would have to make a final demand upon Germany for the deposit of the Reichsbank's gold as a guaranty and then await Germany's refusal to acquiesce before informing the commission that the negotiations have failed.

Palestine Mandate Proclaimed

JERUSALEM, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—The British mandate for Palestine was formally proclaimed to-day. Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, assumed office and took the oath of allegiance.

Threaten to Bomb Club In Demand for \$50,000

Secret Service Men Guard the Union League Building in Philadelphia

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—An anonymous letter threatening to blow up the Union League Club unless \$50,000 was paid, has been received by officials of the club, it was learned to-day.

Efforts to keep the threat a secret proved futile when it became known a cordon of plain clothes policemen and United States Secret Service agents were guarding the building.

According to detectives working on the case the letter demanded that the \$50,000 be paid by a uniformed messenger who was to stand on a certain corner at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

"We don't care whether he is dressed in the uniform of a policeman, telegraph messenger or a bell boy," read the note, "just so long as he is carrying a tin box with the \$50,000 in it. If you try and trap us it will do you no good. We are the ones that planned the great Wall Street explosion on September 16, 1920. Do you recall what a success that was?"

A decoy messenger under police surveillance stood on the appointed corner for two hours or more without being asked for the tin box which he carried under his arm supposedly containing the \$50,000.

Governor Hints at Removing Trustees From Farmingdale

Says They Are Unfit During Hearing Into Use of the Fund for Disabled Veterans at the State School

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The sanction of the trustees of the New York State School for Applied Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., of an increase in the salary of the director of the school out of funds provided for training disabled soldiers indicates, Governor Miller said at a hearing to-day, that "the trustees are unfit." He reserved decision on the removal of the nine trustees, but strongly implied that he shortly will take action to have them removed.

Replying to a statement from Meyer Steinbrink, counsel for the trustees, that influence had been brought to bear on him, Mr. Miller replied that the only influence he knew came from a number of complaints against the policy of appropriating Federal funds exclusively for the training of disabled soldiers and the benefit of the vocational students.

The Governor plainly showed surprise at some of the testimony concerning the use of funds in the board's policy of finance.

"But I should expect that any board that tried that would go out of office shortly," he interposed at the stage of the hearing when it was brought out that A. A. Johnson, Superintendent of the institution, had permitted the use of Federal funds to increase his own salary. This increase, it was testified, was sanctioned by the trustees. Mr. Johnson asked for a separate hearing for himself, but Governor Miller informed him that such a procedure was not merited.

He said the nine members of the board, who had been named in charges brought by Edward G. Zimmer, a special investigator for the Governor, did not join in the general reply to the charges. One, Miss Hilda Ward, resigned yesterday, and another, Mrs. Kathryn Reed Pierpont, is in Europe and was not served with a copy of the summons to the hearing. The other three, who submitted separate answers, were Henry P. Tutthill, William W. Niles, and Carl H. Fowler. The four trustees who did not join in the answer were William M. Baldwin, Irving J. Long, Jacob W. Heineman and John Angellman.

Anglo-French Pact Urged at League Council

Senator de Jouvenel Says Great Powers Must Exchange Guaranties Before Others Can Disarm

Cecil Indorses His View

Admiral Fisher Advocates Conference With U. S. Invited to Participate

By Wilbur Forrest
Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENEVA, Sept. 11.—Moral disarmament with a general reciprocal guaranty pact among nations must precede the actual abolition of great armies and navies, was the sense of the discussion to-day by the Assembly of the League of Nations on the report of the temporary mixed commission on armaments.

Senator Henri de Jouvenel, of the editorial staff of "Le Matin," of Paris, ridiculed Lord Robert Cecil's idea that all nations should consider mutual guaranties before the great and powerful nations had so acted. The speaker practically pleaded for an Anglo-French agreement in this respect.

"In 1933 we might ask serious nations about disarmament with some success," he said. "If we had an Anglo-French pact or an American plan for a treaty alliance as proposed at the conference it might be different, but these do not exist. It is the duty of the great powers to enter into some sort of mutual insurance society first and then talk to the smaller powers."

France Ready to Assist

Senator de Jouvenel said that the view of the French government was that France should collaborate in disarmament.

"A country with a dwindling population needs all its people for development," he said. "And, therefore, France is especially interested. But you must make the league a sort of mutual insurance society for all the world. Material disarmament cannot come until you have moral disarmament."

Admiral Fisher, of Great Britain, said the league's task of regulating the traffic in arms was hopeless without the co-operation of the United States. He proposed the league council should be asked to call a conference to deal with this subject, which America should be represented.

Both Senator de Jouvenel and Admiral Fisher cautioned the league to make haste slowly in extending the provisions of the Washington naval treaty to maritime nations which had not signed the pact. Admiral Fisher pointed out that the great naval powers, which signed the treaty went to Washington at a time when they were at their maximum naval power, while others, due to construction during the war, now find themselves at their minimum strength. The French Senator suggested that the powers which did not sign should hold preliminary conversations to see whether such a

naval conference had a chance of success.

Favors Washington Plan

Lord Robert Cecil agreed with Senator de Jouvenel, although he warned the league it would "be extremely foolish if it did not adopt the same basis for naval limitation, which was so successful at Washington. It could be foolish for the league to say that what was good enough for the Washington conference was not good enough for the league."

Lord Robert seconded the French speaker's suggestion that the greater nations should act first and urged that these powers should be asked to ratify some plan of mutual guarantee within the next year.

"No real progress toward disarmament can be made until there is moral disarmament," said Lord Cecil, reiterating his speech to the Assembly a few days ago. "Let's get to the root of the trouble for the psychology and temperament of the peoples."

Clemenceau to Tell Americans France Is Not Militaristic

Wants To Be Heard, Not Read, He Declares, When Asked About Coming Visit; Aims to Sail Nov. 1

PARIS, Sept. 11 (By The Associated Press).—"This is the moment to tell the United States that the French people are neither militarists nor imperialists," said Georges Clemenceau to-day to a correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" in regard to his contemplated visit to America. M. Clemenceau, who is at his summer home at Jard, declined to give an outline of his argument, adding it would not be worth while to take the boat if he did so.

"I ought not to talk to you," said M. Clemenceau. "It is to the Americans I want to speak, and to whom it is urgent to speak. What I want is not to be read, but to be heard."

"No one speaks for France—no one, and the time has indeed come."

"America asks me my opinion and I will give it, so to please our cause I need neither preparation nor documentation. Arguments are not lacking, and it is not a question of a triumphal voyage, but of a useful one."

"I expect to give four lectures and will leave about the first of November. But it is understood that I have no mission and that I will accept no banquets or anything like that. I speak in my name. America asks my views and I give them, that's all."

The interviewer asked if he purposed to speak of the war, to which he replied: "Yes; and first of all to recall that elementary truth that the aim of war is peace; then to say that if the Allies remained in peace, which they were in war the world would not be struggling in the midst of so much wretchedness and so many difficulties. To the Americans I shall say much about America, and also a little about England."

"And about the treaty?" suggested the interviewer.

"Yes, indeed, I shall have something to say about that," was his reply. "It must be made clear, once for all, or once more, that this treaty removes all pretext for a war of revenge by the Germans."

"Ah, if we had made that imperialistic peace that the enemies of France reproach us with, if there had been four or five German protesting Deputies, as there were French ones, in

Stormy Triangle Kills Boredom for Commuters

Two Men and the Woman in the Case Have Wild Set-to in Station

The boredom of waiting for a train in the Lackawanna Station, in Hoboken, was relieved for a hundred commuters last night by the sight of a man and a woman beating another man on the forehead. When the confusion was at its height three policemen took the three to headquarters.

The man underneath in the melee said he was John Pervis, 339 West 126th Street, and that the woman was his wife, Margaret, who has been living at 157 West 119th Street since they had a disagreement some time ago. The other man gave his name as George Stacey, of 845 Madison Avenue.

Pervis said he had trailed the couple to the station and accosted them as they were about to board a train, only to be assaulted. Stacey was held on a charge of threatening to kill, Mrs. Pervis on a charge of assault and battery and Pervis as a material witness.

Harding Gets Judgeships Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The way was paved for appointment by the President of twenty-five additional Federal judges to handle increasing court business, the House approving, 139 to 77, changes in the judgeship bill, which was sent to the White House for approval.

FACTS about PAPER

NO. 19

EVIDENTLY so many people were influenced by the covers on literature that someone originated the now commonplace, "Don't judge a book by its cover."

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the Reichstag between 1870 and 1914, what should we hear?

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Pal Suicide, Pauper Kills Self

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—John Serberin, fifty-six years old, and Patrick Cranley, pals for a dozen years at the local almshouse, have carried their companionship into death. Cranley slashed his throat Friday and this morning. Shortly afterward Serberin went to the river bank, threw away his crutch, and plunged in.

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